

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARTS: Cloudy, some rain. Temp. 48-51 (48-51). Tomorrow: High 52, low 42 (42-51). LONDON: Light showers. Temp. 48-53 (48-54). Tomorrow: High 53, low 43 (43-53). Yesterday's temp. 48-53 (48-53). NEW YORK: Cloudy, 42-52 (42-52). Yesterday's temp. 48-53 (48-53).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1972

Established 1887

More Power Cuts Beset U.K.; Panel Finding Awaited

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The official inquiry charged with finding a way to end the 38-day-old national coal strike started out on its verdict tonight as Britain suffered the worst effects of the walkout.

Power cuts across the country were increased to nine hours daily, and to 12 in some cases, and an estimated 1.5 million people were thrown out of work because of the crisis.

Coupled with the one million people jobless before the strike, this means that more than 10 percent of the country's work force is unemployed.

Lord Winterborne, chairman of the three-man government-appointed inquiry, pledged his committee to finding an urgent solution to end the strike. His report is expected Friday, and if the leaders of Britain's 280,000 miners approve, it could be put to the men at branch meetings over the weekend. If not, the recommendations will be put to a ballot, and this could take between two and three weeks.

The rising hardships of the crisis have left political observers wondering if a showdown is coming between the Conservative government and the powerful trade unions, which are backing the miners to the hilt.

Prime Minister Edward Heath has until now turned his face against a national income policy or a wage-and-price freeze, but the observers pointed out that a crisis forced President Nixon's akin to Mr. Heath in political philosophy—to accept a stringent income policy in America last year.

Ten of the 187 electricity-generating plants in the country have shut down for the duration of the crisis, and 70 are working at much less than full capacity.

Militant railwaymen have refused to cross the lines to deliver fuel to oil-powered stations, and the 10-million-strong Trades Union Congress has urged all members to do the same.

The union, which led off evidence yesterday before the Wilberforce inquiry, is asking for increases of six to seven pounds on weekly minimums of 19 to 20 pounds.

The board, in line with government anti-inflation policy, had offered three to four pounds on rates in an 18-month package.

While Britons have largely remained unfazed in putting up with the crisis, vigilante committees in some towns are collecting names of shops that keep lights on at night and are threatening to boycott them.

At the same time some militant students are urging people to keep their lights on normally and not be guilty of "strike-breaking" by complying with government appeals to conserve power.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.



Associated Press
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat delivering his speech yesterday at a party congress.

Sadat Says He Is Ready to Resign If Nation Questions His Leadership

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said today he was ready to resign unless the nation endorsed his policies.

"I will give up my post if I feel at any moment that the confidence in the political leadership is being questioned," the president told an emergency meeting of the national congress, which forms Egypt's highest policy-making group.

In an address carried live by

radio and television, he said: "Now, I have told you what I have to say and wait to hear from you."

(Arab diplomatic observers in Beirut said the president was virtually certain to receive overwhelming support from the 1,600 members of the congress, which forms Egypt's highest policy-making group.)

Mr. Sadat's dramatic gesture

followed last month's student demonstrations in support of war with Israel, a tougher policy against the United States and an end to the no-war-no-peace conditions which have prevailed since the 1967 war.

The president did not outline any new move toward the war which he recently told soldiers was "inevitable" or toward negotiations, which he stressed following his talks earlier this month in Moscow.

Of these he said: "My talk in the Soviet Union achieved great success. Great efforts are ahead of us in order to start advanced weapons. This effort should be superhuman, if necessary. We have weapons and we shall have more weapons."

The diplomatic observers said this indicated Russia had agreed during the Moscow talks to give Egypt more advanced military equipment.

Mr. Sadat criticized the United States for escalating the Middle East crisis following its "defeat" in the Indo-Pakistani war. He accused it of going as far as to foment the current unrest on Cyprus.

Against Makarais

He said the Americans "want to get rid of (Archbishop) Makarios in order to obtain a base in Cyprus" following Washington's agreement with Greece for naval facilities.

"This is aimed against us," Mr. Sadat said. "and against the Soviet Union."

The travelers said the remarks reached the ears of Gen. Saad, who called in the Russian and rebuked him angrily.

The sources noted that the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram announced last Sunday that air force commander Air Vice-Marshal Aly Baghdadi, naval commander Rear Adm. Mahmoud Fahmy Abdel Rahman and air defense commander Gen. Mohamed Aly Fahmy were appointed deputy war ministers.

He repeated several times, "The American mood requires more caution on our part."

The president said Egypt continued to adhere to United Nations peace efforts because "we believe in the force of law, not the law of force."

Cairo, however, cannot "remain suspended in the air, between the situation of war and no peace," he said.

Should hostilities resume, he said, "I promise you that if we suffer, then the enemy will suffer. We will force him to shoulder greater losses in his rear lines, if he attacks us in depth."

Israelis Please

JERUSALEM, Feb. 16 (UPI)—In his speech today, Mr. Sadat did not reject negotiations for a special agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, Israeli officials said.

"Sadat's speech did not close the door to a separate agreement on the Suez Canal, and that makes us pleased," one official said.

The officials also noted that the Egyptian leader took a relatively mild line and "the usual belligerence appears to have been dropped."

Noting it was the first major speech by Mr. Sadat since his recent visit to Moscow, they said it was much milder in tone than those he had made before his visit.

Jarring to Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—United Nations Middle East envoy Gunnar Jarring is coming to Cairo Friday.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, which reported the visit today, added that Mr. Jarring was bringing no new proposals with him.

Mrs. Irving Is Arrested in N.Y. for Swiss

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Clifford Irving was arrested at the federal courthouse today on a charge of being a fugitive from Swiss justice in the Howard Hughes disputed "autobiography" case.

While emphasizing India's fidelity to its tradition of non-alignment, Mrs. Gandhi stressed that India has its own interpretation of what this means and that this differs from the interpretation often given in the West.

She added: "We have never regarded non-alignment as a form of neutralism

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Freed on \$250,000 Personal Recognizance Bond



Edith Irving

ordinate and unnecessary." He argued that Mrs. Irving, 37, is already under subpoena to a Manhattan federal grand jury

to appear before the New York grand jury investigating Mr. Irving and John Holdridge, a senior member of the National Security Council staff, will be brought to trial on the Peking meetings. They are accompanying Mr. Nixon to China.

Her lawyer, Maurice Neesen, called the \$250,000 amount "in-

adequate and unnecessary."

Under the terms of the personal

recognition bond, Mrs. Irving

does not have to put up any

money since her signature is con-

sidered sufficient. But if she did

not meet its conditions, she would

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Her lawyer, Maurice Neesen,

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Hanoi Aides in Paris Won't See Her

POW's Wife Fears Code Says He's Dying

PARIS. Feb. 16 (AP).—Say hello to Paul and his family and tell him to start working on my new fiber-glass vanity... Love always, Jack."

This cryptic line in a letter from a prisoner of war in a North Vietnamese camp has convinced Ruth Bomar that her husband, Lt. Col. Jack W. Bomar, 45, is dying from a kidney ailment.

Mrs. Bomar, who is from Mesa, Ariz., received the letter Jan. 11. Her husband, who was an Air Force navigator based in Thailand, was shot down over North Vietnam on Feb. 4, 1967.

He was aware that he had a kidney ailment and so was the Air Force. But he was permitted to fly on a one-year "waiver" because the ailment did not require therapy then.

Letter in 1968

In Paris in a vain attempt to see North Vietnamese officials, Mrs. Bomar said: "Back in 1968 I had a letter and my husband said, 'Have Paul—Paul is his brother, he's in the fiber-glass business and builds boats—he said Paul should build him a fiber-glass rocking chair.'

"At the time I didn't associate it with his kidneys. I thought maybe they didn't get any exercise. I figured that when he got home he would want a rocking chair... and wouldn't be able to do anything for awhile..."

Then a letter dated last Dec. 13 came. "My health is fair, honey," it said. "Enjoy boys high school days." The Bomars have children in high school but Mrs. Bomar thinks her husband was telling her he was in a "daze" sick.

Then the letter said, "Tell Paul to cancel fiber-glass rocking chair and build me a fiber-glass wheelchair."

Say Hello to Paul!

The Jan. 11 letter said, "He hum another year down the drain... Say hello to Paul and his family... and to start working on my new fiber-glass vanity."

Mrs. Bomar said: "He's saying if he doesn't get help, he's going to be in a casket. I feel from the letters that he is trying to tell me and our government that if something isn't done that he won't make it home, that he is dying."

She added that since the last letter she had contacted Red Cross and U.S. officials in



Lt. Col. Jack Bomar



Mrs. Bomar

Washington and U.S. officials in Paris, and had attempted without success to see North Vietnamese officials here. She said the Red Cross had sent two messages to Hanoi, but had received no response. The Red Cross offered to provide an artificial kidney machine and technicians to operate it, she said.

Faced with refusal of the North Vietnamese to see her, Mrs. Bomar decided to make public her worries about her husband.

Asked if she was not concerned that revelation of her husband's

correspondence would cause him harm, she said: "Hanoi knows we know that my husband needs medical attention. So I want the whole world to know. I don't think anything at this stage would hurt. I feel that time is running out for my husband."

The U.S. delegation to the Vietnam peace talks said Mrs. Bomar had attempted over six days to see the North Vietnamese delegation, but could not get an appointment. Attempts to reach the North Vietnamese delegation in South Vietnam in 18 months.

The raids are the most intense in South Vietnam in 18 months.

Carrier to Sail Early

WASHINGTON. Feb. 16 (UPI).—The 75,200-ton aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is sailing from San Diego tomorrow to boost U.S. air power attacking infiltration routes into South Vietnam. Defense Department said to day.

The ship, which carries 70 bombs from an embankment above the highway at two army Land Rovers returning to headquarters at Lisburn, near Belfast, an army spokesman said.

"There was no warning, just suddenly a hail of gunfire from the embankment and several bombs," the spokesman said. "The drivers gave the vehicles full speed and escaped the ambush with no further casualties," the spokesman said.

Passengers on the Londonderry bus told of at least two men attacking the driver as the vehicle stopped in the city's Catholic Creggan Housing Estate and dragging him out at gunpoint, police said.

It looks like the IRA held a mass kangaroo court in the city... This is obviously the work of an IRA punishment squad," he said.

Hillery Holds Talks In Belgium, Holland

BRUSSELS. Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Irish External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery today explained his government's views on the situation in Northern Ireland in talks here with Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel. Later he went on to The Hague for similar talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer.

A short time later the man's body, shot through the head, was dumped in front of a British Army post in the nearby Brandywell area from a speeding car.

Until today, the Communists had merely been lobbing mortar rounds and shells and aiming sniper fire against two columns of government troops.

U.S. Bombers Strike North In New Raids

Hanoi Claims Two Were Shot Down

(Continued from Page 1) nam's Central Highlands, where it joins with the borders of Laos and Cambodia, and where U.S. officials have been predicting a major offensive.

It was disclosed that allied troops captured a document in the past few days in coastal Binh Dinh Province indicating still a new date for a major offensive.

The document indicates a postponement of any offensive in Binh Dinh until June or July because the Viet Cong fear they do not have enough resources to make a big impact now, sources said.

The U.S. command reported 48 air strikes by tactical fighter-bombers against Communist positions in South Vietnam during the first 12 hours after the end of the 24-hour allied cease-fire at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

The latest series of raids, curtailed by the allied cease-fire, raised to 1,070 the total number of tactical fighter-bomber and B-52 strikes reported against Communist infiltration routes and staging areas in South Vietnam since last Wednesday.

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ONE MORE VICTIM—A Cambodian soldier holding up one of his comrades who was wounded in fighting near the historic ruins of the ancient Angkor Wat temple complex.

Malraux's Counsel to Nixon: Use 'Political Talent' on Mao

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—President Nixon will have the same problem deciding whether Mao Tse-tung is serious with him or is stringing him along as does a man trying to tell whether a woman means it when she says she loves him, according to André Malraux.

"Political talent" is the way one knows the difference, Mr. Malraux, 70, said yesterday. "A great leader can understand when he is being fooled, and a bad one does not know it."

This was the French writer's conclusion to an hour-long news conference in which he said that Mr. Nixon should be prepared to offer Chairman Mao something like a Marshall Plan for China and that anything else would be "meaningless talk."

Mr. Malraux said that Chairman Mao had told him in 1968 that, with only 10 percent of China's arable land still uncultivated, the only way for China to raise its standard of living is to industrialize and that the only country that could afford to underwrite such a vast undertaking would be the United States "since I cannot repay for 25 or 30 years."

"Is the richest country ready to help the poorest?" is the way Mr. Malraux summed it up.

Key Determination

Answering his own question, he said that he got the impression from his conversation with Mr. Nixon here Monday that the President is ready to do so if he determines that Chairman Mao means business.

Mr. Malraux said that he had advised Mr. Nixon that in making that assessment it would be a mistake to tell this as a conversation between Catholics and Protestants at the time of the wars of religion—it's a conversation between Catholics and Protestants today."

Speaking at his press conference in the green-and-gilt Louis XVI salon of the French Embassy residence, Mr. Malraux, who was in China in the 1930s during the civil war, stressed his belief that Chinese revolutionary fervor had shifted from the struggle against imperialism to the struggle for a higher standard of living.

"The Chinese," he said, "are absolutely not interested in their own internal revolutionary speech. What have they done? Nothing in Vietnam. Nothing in Pakistan. Some little railroads... Both sides are reportedly already in accord on establishing a permanent channel of communications, although this will not be a conventional form of dialogue relations."

Now More Developed

Describing the evolution of his approach to China, the President implied in his annual foreign policy report to Congress earlier this month that his move will made possible by the Chinese dispute with the Soviet Union.

"With the time long past when one nation could speak for all Communist countries," he said, "we deal with individual nations on the basis of their foreign, and not their domestic, policy."

Mr. Nixon said that he had considered an approach to Peking as early as October, 1967, when he wrote that "any American policy toward Asia must come to grips with the reality of China." After taking office in January, 1969, he recalled, he began a series of small steps to establish a climate conducive to reconciliation with Peking.

These included a revision of the embargo on trade with China dating from the Korean war and a softening of restrictions on travel by Americans to China. On Monday, President Nixon further eased trade restrictions with China by placing them on a par with those for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon will be the first U.S. President to visit China while office. Ulysses S. Grant visited Peking after his term expired and Herbert Hoover worked as an engineer in China before he entered politics.

Connally on Dollar, Gold

(Continued from Page 1) age 45 "in the not too distant future."

In his prepared statement, Mr. Connally predicted that the U.S. balance of payments would remain in "substantial underlying deficit" throughout this year although much less than last year's basic deficit of \$10.75 billion. The latter figure is less inclusive than the official settlements deficit of almost \$30 billion announced yesterday.

Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker, who accompanied Mr. Connally in another exchange with Mr. Reuss, said that the U.S. government would be willing to review the agreement with South Africa under which that country, since Dec. 30, 1969, may sell gold to the International Monetary Fund.

But Mr. Volcker warned Mr. Reuss that a reopening of the South African gold agreement might produce pressures from some countries to allow even greater amounts of gold to come into the monetary system.

No New Tax

On domestic matters, Mr. Connally said that the administration had no plans to ask for a value-added tax or any other tax during this calendar year. He reiterated statements by other administration officials that the administration's projections for economic growth and reduced unemployment were realistic.

He said that the government's financing needs to take care of budget deficits of almost \$30 billion this fiscal year and \$35 billion next year "will not impinge on overloaded credit markets."

Mr. Connally displayed a confidential staff paper produced by a Treasury economist which said that "over the next few years a 4 percent unemployment rate as a national goal is not feasible without significant inflation."

Committee chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., caught Mr. Connally off guard when he cited the Treasury staff document. Mr. Connally said that it "does not have the stamp of approval of the Treasury Department."

Although Mr. Connally defended 4 percent as a goal, he conceded that "to reach it without inflation will be very difficult. We shouldn't kid ourselves that it will be easy."

Housing Starts Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Housing starts rose 4.3 percent in January from December to a record seasonal-adjusted annual rate of 1.5 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM..... 12 54 Cloudy

ANKARA..... 6 43 Very cloudy

ATHENS..... 11 22 Partly cloudy

BANGKOK..... 12 54 Partly cloudy

BELGRADE..... 5 43 Very cloudy

BERLIN..... 7 45 Cloudy

BRAZILIA..... 1 45 Very cloudy

BREMEN..... 1 45 Very cloudy

CARIO..... 12 54 Cloudy

CASABLANCA..... 15 22 Overcast

CHICAGO..... 14 54 Rain

DUBLIN..... 5 43 Rain

EDINBURGH..... 5 43 Partly cloudy

FLORENCE..... 5 43 Very cloudy

GENEVA..... 1 45 Very cloudy

HELSINKI..... 12 54 Rain

ISTANBUL..... 1 45 Rain

LIMA..... 13 54 Overcast

LONDON..... 13 54 Rain

MADRID..... 8 45 Very cloudy

MOSCOW..... 14 54 Clear

MUNICH..... 4 38 Cloudy

NICE..... 11 52 Very cloudy

PARIS..... 8 41 Snow

PRAQUE..... 12 54 Very cloudy

ROME..... 13 55 Rain

SOFIA..... 4 39 Cloudy

TOKYO..... 12 54 Overcast

TUNIS..... 13 55 Very cloudy

VIENNA..... 5 41 Partly cloudy

WALLACE..... 1 45 Overcast

WICHITA..... 4 38 Cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1200 GCT; others at 1300 GCT)

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Mrs. Gandhi Welcomes Idea Of Indian Dialogue With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

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Over Charge They Aided Enemy

Democrats Condemn Aide to Nixon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Senate Democratic Policy Committee yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution condemning White House aide E. R. Haldeman for his remarks about critics of the President's peace plan.

Mr. Haldeman's comments on a television show, that Democrats were "consciously aiding and abetting the enemy" with criticism of Mr. Nixon's eight-point

peace plan, were rapped in an 11-to-0 vote of the policy committee.

'Scrutiny and Censure'

The policy committee said Mr. Haldeman and other spokesmen making the same type of charge should be subject to the most serious scrutiny and censure.

An earlier draft of the same resolution mentioned Mr. Haldeman specifically by name and said if one senator had made similar charges against another he would be subject to censure. This was revised, policy committee chairman Sen. Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said, after discussion within the committee.

The resolution was initiated by Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri in a letter to the policy committee last week. Sen. Symington said Mr. Haldeman's television statement "clearly is a serious charge, and those of us who went through the so-called McCarthy era of the early fifties intend to do our best to prevent the recurrence of any such experience." Sen. Symington was a leading foe of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R., Wis., during Sen. McCarthy's period of widespread accusations against individuals as alleged Communists, charges which eventually led to Sen. McCarthy's censure by the Senate.

Civil rights lobbyists attributed their reversal largely to abstention among their liberal supporters. With all senators present, the civil rights groups had counted on 51 votes against the Dominick amendment, but nine of these senators were absent.

The Senate vote was a victory for the administration, which has been advocating court enforcement of the federal anti-job discrimination laws, and a setback for civil rights groups, which have been urging that the commission be given the power to issue cease-and-desist orders against job discrimination.

At the same time, however, the Senate vote apparently broke the month-long impasse over the civil rights measure and cleared the way for legislation giving the federal government enforcement powers to move against job discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin.

Ever since it convened on Jan. 16, the Senate has been bogged down in a debate over legislation that would give enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The commission was created in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but as part of the compromise for passing

the bill, the Senate voted to postpone confirmation of Peter G. Peterson as commerce secretary pending a Justice Department check on a potential conflict of interest.

Commerce Committee chairman Warren Magnuson, D., Wash., stressed that the Justice Department check was mostly routine and that he did not foresee any extensive holdup in confirmation.

Mr. Peterson, who was President Nixon's assistant for international economic affairs, should be confirmed by the end of the week, Sen. Magnuson said.

The Justice Department's legal division will be asked to look into Mr. Peterson's stock holdings involving Bell & Howell, of which he was chairman of the board and chief executive officer until taking his White House position early last year.

Senators Delay Confirmation for Peterson Check

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Nationalizing Of Railways Is Weighed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Department of Transportation has left the door open to nationalization as a possible solution to the problems of America's ailing railway system.

In a report to the Senate Commerce Committee, the department strongly criticized management of the railways and said nationalization might be desirable under certain circumstances.

The 28-page report deliberately avoided taking a strong stand on nationalization, however. "There is presently no major demand for rail nationalizations [and] certainly no serious administration or congressional proposals," the department said, adding:

"The status of nationalization as an alternative policy should be considered."

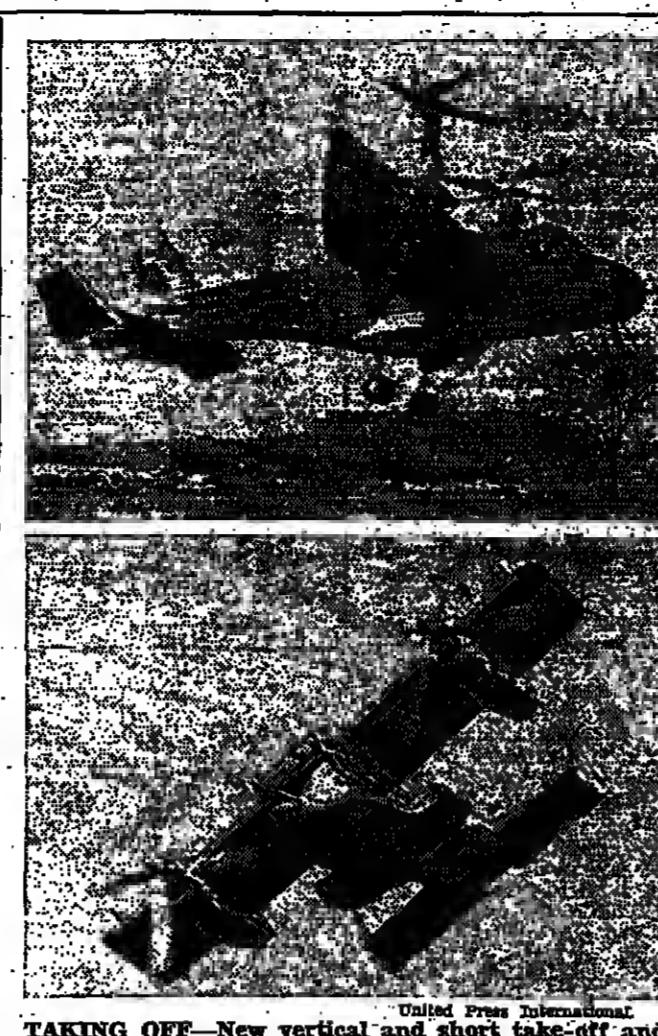
Ever since the bankruptcy in 1970 of the Penn Central Railroad—the nation's largest—there has been casual talk of the possibility of nationalizing the railroads. The industry has unequivocally opposed public ownership, while simultaneously pressing for congressional passage of new federal financial aid.

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United Press International
TAKING OFF—New vertical and short take-off and landing (V/STOL) plane, made by Canadair of Montreal, was demonstrated Monday to the U.S. Navy. Top photo shows the CL-84 taking off, with wings vertical, from the copter landing pad at the Pentagon.

Absolves 'Banished' Admiral

Anderson Says FBI Erred In Naming Source of Leaks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Those voting were Sen. Mansfield; Senate Appropriations Committee chairman Sen. Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; Sen. Symington; and Sens. H. Hughes of Iowa; Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia; John O. Pastore, of Rhode Island; J. William Fulbright of Arkansas; Philip A. Hart, of Michigan; Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii; Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina, and Frank E. Moss, of Utah.

In other political actions, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., had his bid for an early endorsement by labor rejected in Miami Beach. "Not a chance," said AFL-CIO president George Meany to Sen. Humphrey's hope for endorsement before the July Democratic nominating convention. Three other Democratic contenders, Sens. Muskie, Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, and Vance Hartke of Indiana, also visited labor leaders in quest of support.

Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, campaigning in Minneapolis, called Mr. Nixon's opposition to mandatory school busing a defiance of the Constitution. "For a President to say he would not enforce the law as interpreted by the courts is quite a revolutionary position," Mr. McCarthy said.

Sen. Jackson assailed Sen. Muskie in a speech in Hollywood, Fla., saying: "I think he's moved away from the progressive center (of the Democratic party) to where he is taking the position of the McCarthyites and the McGoverns."

In New Hampshire, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas said he believes the convention will not be able to select a presidential candidate on the first ballot "and if none of the others can win on the first, maybe I can win on the second." The House Ways and Means Committee chairman said it was a draft-Mills campaign and he was not spending a cent in New Hampshire and he had no idea how much was being spent in his behalf.

Mansfield, Scott Bar Change In Constitution Over Busing

By Eric Wentworth
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Both Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and minority leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said yesterday that they oppose pending constitutional amendments to block forced busing of school children.

The two party leaders agreed that enacting such an amendment would be difficult and time consuming. Sen. Scott also opposed any constitutional change that would conflict with the present 14th Amendment's equal-protection provisions.

Their statements further dampened hopes of those Senate colleagues and House members who favor amending the Constitution as the possibly slow, but only sure, way to bar court-ordered

busing to desegregate public schools.

President Nixon met Monday with key aides and eight congressional supporters of the constitutional-amendment strategy, and assured the lawmakers he is determined to find some remedy to the busing problem.

Mr. Nixon declined for the time being to endorse the constitutional route, however, and Vice-President Agnew said on television that he personally opposes an amendment.

AFL-CIO Opposition

Meanwhile the AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., also stressed yesterday its opposition to a constitutional amendment. President George Meany said the council is particularly against the measure offered by Rep. Norman P. Lent, R., N. Y., and Tennessee GOP Sons Howard H. Baker Jr. and William E. Brock 3d—which he called a "meat-and-potatoes" approach.

This amendment states: "No public-school student shall, because of his race, creed or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school."

The AFL-CIO council adopted a statement yesterday saying: "We wholeheartedly support busing when it will improve the educational opportunities of the children, and deplore the actions of those individuals or groups who are creating a divisive political issue..." Mr. Meany insisted the council was not referring to President Nixon.

Zanuck Paintings Stolen

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP).—Thieves made off with more than \$30,000 worth of paintings from the Hotel Plaza suite of Darryl F. Zanuck, movie producer, police reported last night. The paintings were cut from their frames.

Policemen added that there appeared to be "no forced entry into the suite."

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Union Heads Vote to End Dock Strike

Locals Must Ratify West Coast Accord

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Senior union officials voted last night to recommend a tentative agreement to 15,000 striking West Coast dockers, paving the way for a possible resumption of work by next week.

To weigh himself, a skylab astronaut will strap himself into a chair-like device and pull his knees back almost to his shoulders.

His feet will be braced against a metal bar attached to the chair and his hands will grasp the same bar for stability. He must tense his muscles while in this crunched position and hold his breath for about ten seconds while precise measurements are taken.

The "space scales" don't depend on the pull of earth's gravity as ordinary scales do. They measure mass, a fundamental property related to the amount of matter in a body.

Weighless Skylab Astronauts To Weigh Themselves in Space

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP).—Astronauts aboard the orbiting skylab later this year will be able to weigh themselves in the weightlessness of space. But they won't use anything even remotely resembling ordinary scales.

Skylab missions are scheduled to last up to 56 days and the astronauts' weights will be among the medical factors under observation.

To weigh himself, a skylab astronaut will strap himself into a chair-like device and pull his knees back almost to his shoulders.

His feet will be braced against a metal bar attached to the chair and his hands will grasp the same bar for stability.

He must tense his muscles while in this crunched position and hold his breath for about ten seconds while precise measurements are taken.

The "space scales" don't depend on the pull of earth's gravity as ordinary scales do. They measure mass, a fundamental property related to the amount of matter in a body.

Passing Jupiter En Route

U.S. Prepares for Saturn Shot Leaving in '77, Arriving in '80

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The U.S. space agency is planning to send two Mariner-type spacecraft to Jupiter in 1977, with the craft leaving 20 days apart from Cape Kennedy, Fla., passing Jupiter 15 months later and arriving at Saturn late in 1980.

Guaranteed Annual Wage

The tentative two-year agreement includes a guaranteed annual wage—a provision to pay for 36 hours of work a week for full-time workers and 16 hours for part-time workers, whether or not work is available.

Full-time workers will receive a 24 percent pay increase over two years, bringing the hourly wage scale to \$5.40.

The pay increase is higher than those in most major contracts approved recently by the Nixon Pay Board.

Mr. Roger said membership balloting would begin immediately in the eight regions on the West Coast. A simple majority is needed for ratification.

Bail Is Reduced For UN Russian Arrested as Spy

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Bail for a Soviet United Nations employee who was arrested with secret plans for a U.S. Navy jet fighter in his possession was decreased today from \$500,000 to \$100,000 on the strength of assurances from the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Bail for Valery Markelov, 33-year-old translator, was set yesterday by U.S. Magistrate Max Schiffman at a Brooklyn arraignment marked by the suspect's refusal to speak English and his rejection of a court-appointed attorney.

At the hearing the defendant responded to

the strike began on July 1 when dockers walked off their jobs after negotiations could not resolve an issue over what union would handle container cargo.

The union contends that members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have handled increasing amounts of container cargo, costing longshoremen about 1,500 jobs.

On Oct. 6 President Nixon imposed an 80-day cooling off period under a Taft-Hartley injunction, which expired Dec. 26.

Both sides voluntarily agreed to extend their working agreement, but the union broke off talks Jan. 17 when the union and AFL-CIO president George Meany to negotiate a new contract.

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Ecuadorean Military Coup Ousts Velasco

Army Commander Becomes President

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 16 (AP).—Ecuador's military chief ousted President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra last night for the fourth time in his career and sent him off to Panama. The purpose of the coup apparently was to prevent the election of a Radical to the presidency.

Brig. Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, who was rewarded with command of the army after putting down an attempt to overthrow Mr. Velasco Ibarra last April, declared himself president.

He said he will be assisted by a council made up of the three service chiefs: Rear Adm. Raulino Vallejo, air force Gen. Julio Espinosa Pineda and whomsoever is named to command the army.

The new president pledged to respect all existing international treaties.

A presidential election is scheduled for June, and Mr. Velasco Ibarra, now 78, had promised to hand over his office on Aug. 31 to whomsoever was elected.

Mr. Velasco Ibarra learned last night that the bloodless coup was under way and flew to Guayaquil, on the coast, where he tried to broadcast to the country. But navy officers arrested him before he could get to the microphone and held him incommunicado



Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra

until they put him aboard a military plane for Panama.

In a 12-point announcement, the new president put the country under a state of siege and martial law, suspended the schools, banned demonstrations, imposed a 9 p.m.-4 a.m. curfew, forbade transmission of news "liable to disturb the public peace and the citizenry," and put all public services under military rule.

Mr. Velasco Ibarra has been elected president five times in the past four decades but has served out only one four-year term, from 1932 to 1936. The army overthrew him in 1936, 1947 and 1952.

On June 22, 1970, he assumed dictatorial powers after months of strife between students and security forces and announced he would exercise supreme power until the 1972 election.

Italian Christian Democrats Try to Form New Government

ROME, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Christian Democrats moved one step closer today to formation of a new government even though it appeared doomed before taking office.

Former government partners warned the Christian Democrats earlier that they would vote against the new government in parliament. This almost automatically would mean national elections this spring instead of spring 1973, political sources said.

No politician would guess how long Mr. Andreotti can last, but Christian Democratic sources said they hoped he would survive until parliament approves the 1972 budget and acts on important and long-standing reforms.

Most probably experts said, elections probably would come late in May or early in June. The constitution requires a 70-day waiting period between the dissolving of parliament and election day.

Most of the 16 Christian Democrats who served in Mr. Andreotti's outgoing cabinet—which is acting in a caretaker capacity now—were expected to retain their jobs in Mr. Andreotti's cabinet.

Some political sources said a possible exception is Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, who favors another coalition government and opposes one composed only of Christian Democrats.

The seriousness of the current crisis was underlined by the fact that not since 1924 has any Italian head of state dissolved parliament and called national elections ahead of schedule. But political sources said Mr. Leone apparently has little choice.

Mr. Andreotti and his party decided on an all-Christian Democrat government late yesterday after two unsuccessful attempts to resurrect the center-left coalition.

Has the Power

Mr. Leone is empowered to dissolve parliament and call elections ahead of schedule if Mr. Andreotti cannot survive. Statements by various party leaders made it almost certain he could not.

Mr. Andreotti and his party

decided on an all-Christian Democrat government late yesterday after two unsuccessful attempts to resurrect the center-left coalition.

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'Twerp' as Synonym for Prince Disallowed in Commons Debate

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Labor member of Parliament today called Prince Charles a "twerp," and the House of Commons stopped in its tracks to ponder whether it was against the rules to refer to the Prince of Wales heir to the throne in that way.

The remark was made by William Hamilton, who has won a name for fierce attacks on Britain's monarchy, in introducing a bill to nationalize crown lands that give Charles an income of \$110,000 a year.

It was indefensible, he declared, that two mine workers would have to toil underground for 50 years to earn "as much as we give this young twerp in a year." "Twerp" is defined as "an insignificant or contemptible fellow."

Conservative legislator Norman St. John-Stevens broke the stunned silence by complaining to the Speaker: "It cannot be in order in this House, under the rules of this House, to refer to the heir to the throne in that manner. I must ask you to exercise your authority and ask that that remark be withdrawn."

The Speaker declared, "I am advised you are not allowed to say that. I would ask you to withdraw."

Hamilton: "I withdraw."



Prince Charles

Athens Envoy

Quits Cyprus; Crisis Eased

Archbishop Makarios Is Viewed as Winner

By Peter Gross

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 15 (NFT).—The archbishop of Cyprus and the ex-chancellor of Athens appeared to be pulling back from the brink today after a tense five days and a Greek power play that never came off.

President Makarios beamed confidently to his loyal Greek Cypriot crowd in the streets of his capital for the second day running. His immediate adversary, the tough-talking Greek ambassador, quietly left the country to take up a new diplomatic post in Athens.

Seasoned diplomats were almost unanimous in judging the durable archbishop ahead on points in the confrontation so far. There was also wide agreement on two serious effects of the sudden crisis of last weekend.

First, months of patient and some even said, promising international efforts to reach a long-lasting political settlement between the island's hostile Greek and Turkish communities have suffered a sharp and discouraging setback, largely because of Greek diplomatic blundering.

Peacemaking Effort

The United States, Greece, Turkey and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had been actively preparing this now dubious peacemaking effort, with hopes of removing a festering sore in the eastern Mediterranean.

Second, relations between President Makarios and Greek Premier George Papadopoulos, never comfortable in the best of times, have been ruptured probably beyond repair. Though united by their common Greek heritage, the two leaders seem to be embarked on a course of personal bitterness and maneuvering.

There were high stakes in the Greek junta's bid to head Makarios to the word of Athens.

Long awaited negotiations between Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders, with Greek, Turkish and United Nations diplomats sitting in, were to have begun in Nicosia at the end of this month. Now all sides agree that these painstakingly prepared meetings will be delayed, possibly even aborted.

Turkish Army Altered

ANKARA, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Several units of the Second Turkish Army Group on the southern coast opposite Cyprus have been ordered into a state of readiness, informed sources said today.

No official comment on the move was immediately forthcoming, but the sources assumed that it could be connected with recent developments on the island which have led to a crisis between the Greeks and Cypriot governments.

The move comes one week before the Turkish Army contingent of about 600 men stationed on Cyprus is due for normal six-monthly rotation.

The sources noted that the army order was also given three days before the 13th anniversary of the Zurich agreement which led to the independence of Cyprus, with special rights for the Turkish minority of 120,000 on the island.

Czech Arms

The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday called on the Nicosia government to hand over to the United Nations peace-keeping force on Cyprus quantities of Czechoslovak arms said to have been imported by President Makarios.

The Cyprus president is reported to have imported the arms to strengthen his hand against former guerrilla leader George Grivas, said to be secretly organizing anti-Makarios factions on the island.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said the arms threaten to upset the balance of power on Cyprus.

The Turkish government has made no official comment on a similar demand by Greece for President Makarios to hand over the weapons to the UN.

Turkish officials say the government here is closely following Cyprus developments, but its concern is limited to the welfare of the Turkish community on the island.

Iran Prepares Copter Sites for Relief Flights

TEHRAN, Feb. 16 (AP).—Army skiers are trying to clear helicopter landing sites in the snow-strewn areas of Ardalan, 450 miles south of here, so that food and medical supplies can be taken to the isolated population there.

This was announced today by Gen. Mohammed Fazeli, chief of the snow relief headquarters set up by the government to rush aid to the snow-covered regions.

According to the newspaper Ettelaat, about 4,000 people in 14 villages around Ardalan are completely cut off by snowfalls of up to 31 feet.

Ettelaat also reported that three girls were killed today when a school bus, damaged by recent heavy snow, collapsed on them in a village near Tahrir in northwest Iran.

Gen. Fazeli said that a biplane made helicopter approaches impossible in the western region of Kurdistan, which is under 12 feet of snow.

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Ray Gunter Quits Labor Ranks

Commons to Vote on EEC Tonight

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The House of Commons went into the second day of a crucial Common Market debate today with the Labor party preparing its strongest attempt so far to bring down Prime Minister Edward Heath's administration.

But the opposition party received one setback to its plans and slightly eased the government's position, with the announcement by former Labor Minister Ray Gunter that he had resigned from the Labor party and henceforth would sit in the lower house as an independent.

Mr. Gunter, a convinced European, is now in South Africa and will therefore miss the vital vote tomorrow night on government legislation to take Britain into the European Economic Community.

The government is acutely aware of the danger to its survival with a nominal overall majority of 25 threatened by an anti-market group of up to 15 Conservative members.

Mr. Heath yesterday summed up leaders among these potential rebels and warned them personally that a rejection of the bill would mean his resignation. As his cabinet is united on market entry this would cause a subsequent general election and a possible Conservative defeat at the polls.

The ruling party has also recalled the foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, from an Asian tour so that he can vote.

Leaders Recalled

The Labor party, officially opposed to Britain joining the market, is also striving for a full turnout tomorrow. It has recalled two former ministers, Mrs. Barbara Castle and Roy Hattersley, from American trips.

A government victory is widely anticipated but, as the size of the majority is open to speculation, with pressure being intensified by party disciplinarians,

the government is acutely aware of the danger to its survival with a nominal overall majority of 25 threatened by an anti-market group of up to 15 Conservative members.

After the government's decision to boost defense efforts to strengthen the North Atlantic alliance, said that "the Western powers must avoid 'any premature lowering of its guard.'

It said the Warsaw Pact powers were conducting East-West negotiations

Obituaries

Dr. Frank Porter Graham, 85, An Adviser to 2 Presidents

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Feb. 16 (UPI).—Dr. Frank Porter Graham, 85, an adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman whose liberal views on civil rights contributed to his loss of a U.S. Senate seat, died today.

Gen. Eugene McGlinley WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Retired U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Eugene McGlinley, 72, commander of the task force that conducted nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific Ocean in 1953, died Saturday of cancer.

At the time of the Berlin Airlift in 1949, he was in command of the Army Airlift Support Command and later served with the Seventh Army in West Germany. He retired in 1965.

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Gen. Edwin Gilbert PAL

Rhodesian Aide Urges Blacks To Support Settlement Plans

SALISBURY, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Deputy Prime Minister John Wratshall tonight made a strong case to woo black support for the Rhodesia independence settlement proposals.

He told the country's 5,250,000 Africans—most of whom appear to be opposed to the proposals—that acceptance of the terms would pipe an extra 171.5 million Rhodesian dollars (\$259 million) into the country's economy over 10 years to speed African advancement.

Additional Funds

In a radio broadcast beamed to Africans, Mr. Wratshall said work had already started on preparing a draft blueprint for the development program envisaged in the settlement proposals in which Britain would contribute \$125.5 million over the next few years and the Rhodesian government would put in a similar sum.

All this, the deputy prime minister said, would be in addition to the funds the government had already earmarked for African

development. The money would be spent on new irrigation and intensive cultivation programs, industrial projects and improved communications in the tribal areas. More would be spent on education in various fields.

But Mr. Wratshall made it clear that the money would be available only if the settlement terms were accepted. If they were not, he said: "No British government aid will be forthcoming... The opportunity for more rapid economic and other advancement will once again have been lost."

Meanwhile, sources here said that the government is expected to appoint a special tribunal within the next few days to review cases against detained former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, his daughter, Judith, and two African nationalists.

Mr. Todd and his daughter, outspoken opponents of the Smith government, have been held in separate jails without trial since Jan. 16.

"Historic Error"

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The African foreign ministers' conference today accused the UN Security Council of committing a "historic error" against Africa by failing to act on the Rhodesian problem during its special session here Jan. 23 to Feb. 4.

In a telegram sent to the council, the conference called on it to remedy the situation and "repair the wrongs done to the peoples of Africa."

The cable was sent on the occasion of the Security Council meeting on Rhodesia scheduled for today.

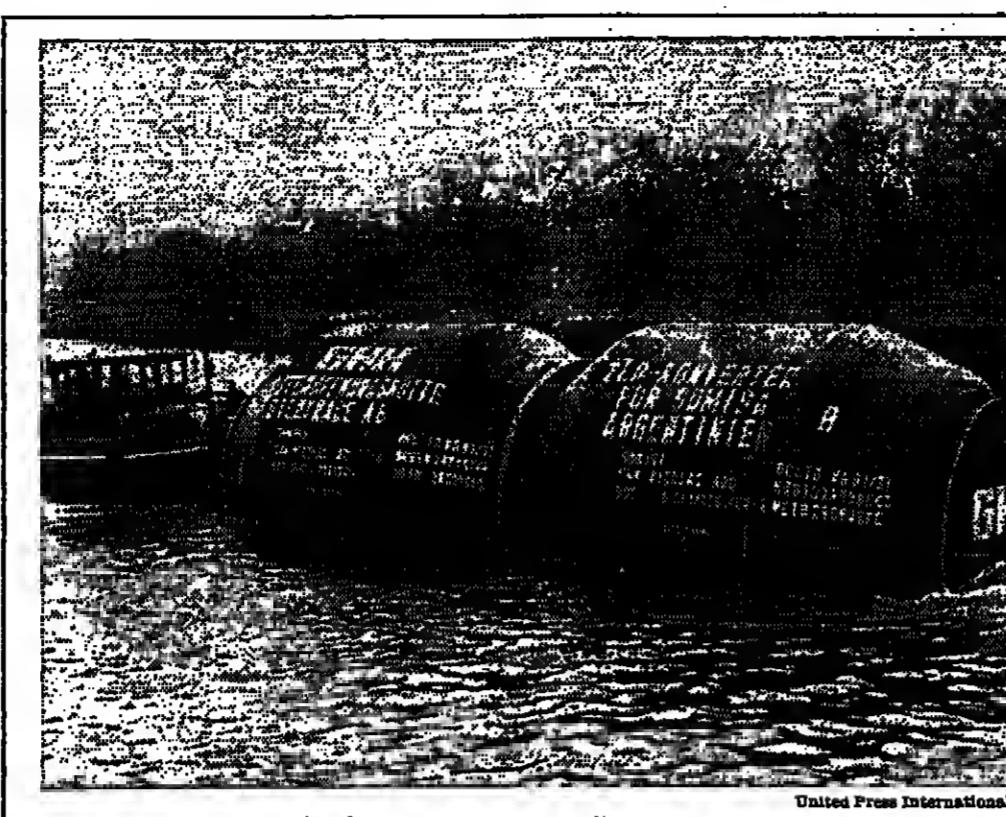
Frozen Sperm Of Men Called Not Infallible

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The American Public Health Association has cautioned men planning to have their sperm frozen before undergoing a vasectomy that the likelihood of being able to have a child by the sperm if it is stored for a "protracted period of time" is not established.

A spokesman yesterday said the warning was issued, because of the suddenly growing number of commercial frozen sperm banks around the country and the wide publicity given to the claims of some that the banks represent "fertility insurance."

The association suggested that a number of men were being misled into believing that their frozen sperm could be thawed out and used successfully to beget a child as much as 10 years after the man had had himself sterilized.

Although there have been reports of healthy children born after the use of 10-year-old frozen sperm, the association contended that individual reports, some of which are not well documented, cannot be taken as a guarantee of success or even the probability of success for everyone.



SUPER FLOAT—These converters, 31 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, were too bulky to carry by train, truck or barge, so they were sealed, floated and towed along the Rhine-Herne Canal to a seaport to be shipped to South America.

U.S. Backs \$50-Million Loan For 11,000 Homes in Israel

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The United States today guaranteed a \$50-million loan to build 11,000 homes in Israel, primarily for Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union.

The guarantee, the largest to date under the Agency for International Development's housing guarantee program, follows separate and broader legislative proposals by Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., for the United States to help resettle Soviet Jews who emigrate to Israel.

It also follows closely the sale of Phantom and other combat aircraft to Israel and a hint by President Nixon that he might raise the issue of Jewish emigration during his May visit to the Soviet Union.

In response to questions at a press conference, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray emphasized the continuing nature of U.S. support to Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate, and of aid to Israel.

Political Overtones—The questions indirectly raised the possibility of political overtones in the administration's decision to guarantee the loan now. Mr. Bray attempted to dispel that notion.

White House observers have been asking whether Mr. Nixon would campaign specifically for the Jewish vote.

The timing of the Phantom sale, the President's pledge of support for Soviet Jewish emigration, and the loan guarantee could be interpreted as moves

likely to win over at least some traditionally Democratic Jewish voters.

The houses to be built with the aid loan will serve Soviet and other immigrants, Arab and other minority groups, recently-formed families and occupants of overcrowded or substandard housing.

Current immigration to Israel is mostly from the Soviet Union.

At the present pace, Soviet newcomers will exceed 35,000 this year.

Selling prices of the houses cannot be higher than \$16,000 and they must all be built within "Israel's pre-June 1967 boundaries."

The loan is repayable to the U.S. home loan institutions in dollars over a period of 25 years with annual interest at 7 1/2 percent.

Mao Praises Snow In Note to Widow

HONG KONG, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Mao Tse-tung has praised Edgar Snow's efforts to promote Chinese-U.S. friendship, the New China News Agency said today.

A message expressing the Chinese leader's condolences to the widow of the American journalist, Mrs. Eols Snow, today said:

"He exerted unremitting efforts throughout his life and made important contributions in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

His memory will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people."

Mr. Snow died in Switzerland yesterday at the age of 66.

The Pontiff followed monks of the Dominican and Benedictine orders in a procession along Rome's Aventine Hill to the church.

The Pope later celebrated mass—the first of the solemn 40-day Lenten period which Roman Catholics set aside for fasting, penance and prayer ending on Good Friday, March 31.

Spaniard Visits Holland

MADRID, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo flew to The Hague today for a 30-hour official visit.

U.S. Scrutinizes Growing Role Played by Air Travel Clubs

By Robert Lindsey

SEATTLE, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The lowest priced economy-class round-trip ticket on a scheduled airline between Seattle and Paris this summer will cost \$445. But members of a private association here called Club International will make the trip for only \$269—in their own plane as regular passengers.

The club has more than 15,000 members in Washington, Oregon, California and Canada. It is representative of a fast growing phenomenon in air transportation—the "air travel club"—that has brought down the cost of travel for thousands of Americans, given airlines a new source of competition, and triggered an investigation by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The travel club idea got started in 1962 when a group of Washington business and professional men bought a surplus four-engine DC-7 propeller airliner, hired a crew and began making week-end trips to the Emerald Shillelagh Chowder and Marching Society. It now has 1,600 members, and similar clubs have sprung up elsewhere.

For the most part, travel clubs in the past have generally used propeller airliners and specialized in "long weekend" hops to the Caribbean, Canada and Florida. Membership dues usually have run about \$60 a year, and members have generally traveled for about half the cost of a flight on a regular airline.

Growth in Clubs

This is still the pattern for most clubs. But recently, there has been not only a sharp growth in the number of travel clubs but also changes in the way some operate. Many now fly members greater distances than before, and they are making more trips and buying better planes.

In some cases, travel agents are buying second-hand jets and forming clubs; some government investigators say have become so large that they compare with regularly scheduled airlines. Some, they assert, are calculating efforts to evade federal regulations preventing the general public from taking low-cost charter flights.

Twenty-six travel clubs are licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration to operate their own planes, a 25 percent increase in the last 14 months.

A growing surplus of jet airliners, because of the airline industry's switch to new jumbo jets, has brought down the cost of second-hand jets.

Last year, Club International's 180-seat Boeing 707 was used on 25 trips. This year, the club's schedule includes at least one flight weekly during the summer to Europe, weekly flights to Honolulu, transcontinental flights at \$139 and bargain trips to many other points. Meals, cocktails and in-flight movies are included.

In addition to their fare, members pay annual dues of \$15 for individuals and \$25 for families. Originally, members paid no initiation fee, but starting this year new members will pay \$10.

Major Airlines Assail Charters On Atlantic Run

GENEVA, Feb. 16 (AP).—The world's major airlines said today they might have to end regular North Atlantic flights if competition from charter companies continues unchecked.

The possibility was raised in a report by the International Air Transport Association, an organization of the more than 120 companies conducting regular flights throughout the world. They have lost much business to the cheaper charter flights in recent years.

The report called on governments to set up strict regulations for charter-flight marketing, fares and service conditions.

Italian Court Upholds Acquittal Of U.S. Actor

SALERNO, Italy, Feb. 16 (AP).—An appeals court today upheld the acquittal on drug charges of American actor William Berger. The prosecution had appealed the acquittal handed down last March.

The 43-year-old actor had been accused of possession and use of drugs, and also of abetting others charged with drug use.

The appeals court ruled that evidence was insufficient to prove the first charge, and the second did not constitute a crime.

Mr. Berger was held in prison for seven months before his trial, a fact that raised a storm in Italy and abroad. Mr. Berger's wife, Carol, died in a psychiatric hospital after two months of pre-trial confinement. She suffered from hepatitis.

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American Tet Offensive

Through January the administration and its publicists freely predicted an imminent major offensive in Vietnam—a "spectacular," Melvin Laird called it—around the time of Tet, which began Monday. In addition to exploiting Saigon's inclination not to fight on holidays, Hanoi was thought to be eager to kick up enough of a military fuss to embarrass Mr. Nixon and his Chinese hosts on the eve of their summit next week. A calculated desire to scare the President's domestic war critics into scuttling South Vietnam was also attributed to the wily North Vietnamese. Meanwhile, the administration, while acknowledging that it hoped, by warning of the offensive, to take the psychological edge off it, pronounced itself ready and confident to accept it as a test of South Vietnam's capacity to fight alone.

Well, it is mid-February and it is not the other side which has—so far—launched a Tet offensive on the ground. It is the United States which has launched an offensive of its own—in the air. American planes are bombing the parts of South Vietnam near the Laotian border at a rate not approached in some years; news reports tell of some 40 additional B-52s brought in for the purpose. And although intense enemy infiltration—despite the bombing, of course—it said to be taking place, the actual scale of Communist fighting seems to have been scattered and light.

Whether Hanoi really had planned a major offensive at this time (or still plans one), we do not profess to know. It could well be that the administration was victimized by extra-cautious intelligence ana-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The China Trade

President Nixon's move to further broaden U.S.-Chinese trade opportunities on the eve of his departure for Peking was a timely token of his desire to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. On its side, China has indicated its own interest in "economic mutual aid." There is a possibility of an emerging compatibility between Chinese and American political and economic interests.

The immediate U.S. objectives are more political than economic: Achieving peace in Southeast Asia requires Chinese cooperation. U.S. efforts to induce the Soviet Union to act more responsibly—in the Middle East and on arms control—could benefit from closer Sino-American relations and from Soviet awareness of emerging Chinese technological prowess.

From China's standpoint, peace in Asia and a check-rein on Soviet ambition are as important as they are to this country. China's economic development—which could be advanced by a growth of trade and aid from the United States—would serve both its external and internal objectives.

In the short run, there are fairly narrow constraints on how much trade can take place bilaterally between China and the United States. Chinese economic capabilities are extremely limited—per capita income is

about \$120 a year. Total Chinese exports are only about one-tenth those of Japan. And, with a population about eight times as great as Japan's, China has a gross national product only about half as large.

There are many goods China would like to import from the United States such as locomotives, industrial chemicals, fertilizers, construction equipment, steel mills, machine tools, wheat—anything which this country can produce in abundance. But China's ability to pay is tightly bound by its narrow export list. The United States will not be eager to take a huge increase of cotton and cotton textiles. Mr. Nixon has already put heavy pressure on Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong to restrict textile exports to this country. The American market for other Chinese products here does not look large: since June, when trade with China was opened, total American imports from that country have amounted to a mere \$5 million.

Hence, it would seem likely that the growth of Sino-American economic relations will depend on this country's willingness to extend export credits or other forms of aid to China. That willingness in turn will be based on the assessment of Washington and the nation of the political as well as the economic value of closer ties with Peking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Laird and Arms Budget

When defense ministries want more money they tend to exaggerate the armed strength of any likely opponents. The Russians do it at times; the Americans do it. Yet Mr. Laird's report shows beyond doubt that the Soviet Union is rapidly increasing its military strength, especially in missiles and ships, and is overhauling the United States in some types of armaments. The Western powers are therefore faced with the urgent task of trying to interpret this development and to reconcile it with the Soviet Union's professed desire for peace, stability and disarmament.

—From the Times (London).

Progress at a Price

It has already been remarked that the announcement of Nixon's forthcoming trip to Peking, made last July, could prove more important than the visit itself. Aside from the tremendous TV fuss that will accompany it, this could turn out to be the case. The establishment of a permanent liaison in the form of a nondiplomatic mission, the gradual buildup of economic and cultural relations, the creation of a constant TV link via satel-

lite, and so forth—these would certainly be concrete results the value of which will not be underestimated.

But even a potentially far-reaching settlement of interests is hardly to be expected from this initial meeting: In fact in a certain sense the difficulties will first begin once the dialogue has been opened. The effort naturally also has its political price, but it is hoped that this will not turn out to be excessive, especially in Japan.

But that does not mean that Nixon's sudden change of course was a mistake. It had to come, and it could have been initiated by no President better than by Nixon, who because of his political past can afford to throw some ideological ballast overboard.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Age of Fairy Tales

It is the kind of thing that could have happened to Audrey Hepburn—in a film. Secretary Birgitte Van Deurs becomes engaged to Prince Richard of Gloucester. Birgitte will be a princess. From "Take a letter, Miss Deurs" to "Your royal highness." And they say the age of fairy tales is dead!

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 17, 1897

PARIS—Public sentiment in America against the great industrial combinations known as "trusts" has become so acute that the police powers of several states must soon be exerted against them in some effectual way. There is now an investigation underway in the New York State Legislature and they will be the first to answer whether a corporation shall remain in existence when it uses its power not to produce but to prevent production, and not to promote trade but to restrict it.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1922

LONDON—Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, is on a money mission. He saw Mr. Lloyd George yesterday and said he had come to London to discuss economic questions between Czechoslovakia and Great Britain and especially matters of finance. The British government has expressed its agreement with the French government's suggestion that consideration of the question of German reparation liabilities for this year shall be undertaken by the Reparations Commission.



The Orange County War Chest

By Everett R. Holles

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif.—One of the most bountiful but least known sources of big campaign money for President Nixon is an exclusive club of California businessmen who like to boast that, without their efforts and generosity, he would not be occupying the White House today.

Made up largely of millionaires, the Lincoln Club of Orange County is not only great political influence—but also considerable social prestige in a seaside community where sleek yachts and racehorses abound and the wealthy live in walled beachfront compounds with uniformed guards at the gates.

According to former members who now oppose some of its policies, the Lincoln Club has 124 carefully screened members who pay dues of \$500 a year. They say its affairs are tightly controlled by a handful of Nixon's personal friends and Orange County neighbors who sit on the board of directors. Prominent in this inner circle are four or five men who, among them, have raised several million dollars for the Republican party.

Donation Finder

Because many of the members are directors of large corporations throughout the country, the club serves as a "finder" at point of contact, influence and pressure in obtaining large campaign contributions. The donations—often split into impenetrable \$5,000 segments—are funneled into the party's national treasury through a variety of convenient committees set up for that purpose in California and in the East.

Several of the Lincoln Club's older figures are original Nixonites who helped launch the President in his political career 26 years ago. They were among a group of Old Guard California Republicans who picked him—an obscure young man just out of the Navy—to run for Congress against the Democratic incumbent, Jerry Voorhis. They have been giving generously to his campaigns ever since, in victory and defeat.

The Lincoln Club—it has no headquarters, only a post office box in nearby Fullerton—shuns publicity. Its membership roll is a secret document and its officers refuse to talk with reporters. Each person initiated into the club takes a pledge not to discuss publicly the organization's activities, even though the rank-and-file members know little or nothing about the real scope of those activities.

They are not consulted in the selection of favored Republican candidates for state and local office, or the manner in which the club's largesse is distributed.

Since the President took office in 1969, a number of his policies have generated friction in the club. Through resignations there has been a net loss of 20 members, including one board member who was ousted when he demanded an outside audit of the club's financial affairs. Most of those who have resigned are right-wing Republicans critical of Nixon's decision to visit mainland China and his proposals for a guaranteed annual income and revenue sharing.

Dissident Sources

From such dissident sources it has been possible to piece together what appears to be a relatively complete picture of the club's internal workings, part of it based on minutes of board of directors' meetings dating back several years.

All of the club's decisions, this materials makes it clear, are made by the 12-man board, which is presided over by the club's perennial president, Arnold O. Beckman, 72, the founder of Beckman Instruments, Inc., of Fullerton, and a director of Continental Airlines and half a dozen other industrial and banking corporations.

Beckman's right-hand man and adviser at the directors' Saturday breakfast meeting held each month at the Balboa Bay Club or the Airporter Inn here is a mild-spoken Newport Beach attorney, Herbert W. Kalmbach. Kalmbach is Nixon's personal attorney on the West Coast and No. 2 man on the Nixon national fund-raising team headed by Maurice H. Stans.

The President's brother, T. Donald Nixon of Newport Beach, is a Lincoln Club member and is frequently seen to the company of Kalmbach. Donald Nixon is an employee of Maurice H. Stans.

He was vice-chairman of the Nixon-Agnew National Finance Committee under Stans in 1968 and is scheduled for the same role under Stans in this year's campaign. In fact, he already

is traveling much of the time on White House missions.

Kalmbach handled the President's purchase of the 21-acre Hamilton cotton estate at San Clemente on a bluff overlooking the Pacific, with a cash outlay of only \$340,000 for a property valued at nearly \$1.5 million. In the deal arranged by Kalmbach, without the President's name, ever having entered openly into the negotiations, the balance of nearly a million dollars will not come due until Nixon is out of office.

Brief Reports

In its brief financial reports distributed to members, the Lincoln Club lists political donations to state and county party candidates that usually amount to \$60,000 to \$75,000 a year.

A report dated April 7, 1971, listed receipts for the preceding year totaling \$2,388,45, including \$64,900 in unidentified "contributions." Expenditures of \$78,300.47 were shown, including \$15,000 given to Sen. George Murphy in his losing 1970 battle for re-election, \$28,000 to California Congressman William Teague, and \$10,000 to the Ronald Reagan-Eduardo Gómez ticket for governor and lieutenant-governor to

If you have business with the government and you want a lawyer, go to Herb, but you can't talk with him for less than \$10,000," the businessman added.

Since Nixon became President,

But periodic accounting, according to a former member of the Lincoln Club, represent "the petty cash drawer of the whole operation." Unreported, he said, are large contributions to the Republicans' national campaign chest by individual members. These do not pass through the club treasurer, Robert F. Beaver, but are made directly "ex officio" to Kalmbach.

The former member said that in 1968 he contributed \$24,000 to the Nixon-Agnew campaign and was provided with the names of five different committees—two in California and three in the East—in order to circumvent the national \$5,000 limit on individual contributions.

He alleged that on occasion, large sums had been delivered in cash, notably a suitcase containing \$45,000 in \$5 bills said to have been sent to Washington by an unidentified Newport Beach businessman two years ago.

The leaders of the Lincoln Club may be publicity shy but, in the privacy of their Saturday breakfast meetings, they evidently have very little modesty about what they have done for Nixon or their importance to his political well-being.

The club's annual dinner on April 8, 1969, was a belated celebration of Nixon's election and the minutes of the meeting show Beckman to have been in an expansive mood as he told the Lincoln Club members, "Without California, Dick Nixon could not have won the election. And it was Orange County, with some help from San Diego County, that provided the plurality for him to win California."

He went on to say that Lincoln Club members spearheaded the Nixon-Agnew campaign in Orange County, by raising more than \$400,000 to give Mr. Nixon his biggest victory anywhere in the nation—county plurality of 166,000 votes that represented nearly one-third of the President's nationwide plurality.

One club official adept at raising money is O.W. (Dick) Richard, 66, a bank director and builder of shopping centers. He worked under Kalmbach in 1970 when the latter reportedly raised nearly \$3 million on behalf of Republican senatorial candidates.

It was Richard who raised the money, said to have been in excess of \$40,000, to build a miniature golf course on the grounds of the Nixon's San Clemente estate just south of here. The President purchased the estate three years ago with Kalmbach's help.

Other officers of the Lincoln Club have given generously to Republican war chests, both national and local, and are: J. Simon Finer, of the Finer Corporation, and Coalson C. Morris, a financier, both vice-presidents of the club, and Walter Knott, the octogenarian founder of Knott's Berry Farm.

But the members of this financial elite who appear to have the highest standing at the White House is Kalmbach, a sandy-haired, conservatively dressed man of 50 known hereabouts as a judge of good flesh.

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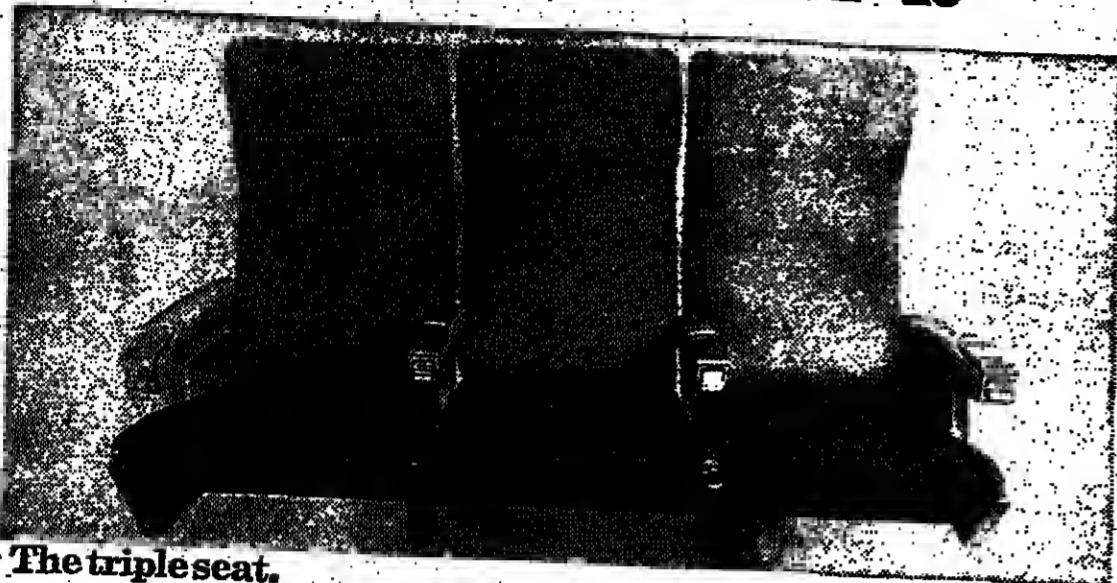
Nixon and China

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is now on the verge of his historic voyage to China, and a lot of serious men are raising some questions about it. Former Under Secretary of State George Ball is saying that summit meetings in general are bad. The President's own former Ambassador to the United Nations, Charles Yost, is saying that summit meetings can be useful, but maybe this one to China will last more in Japan and the Soviet Union than it will gain in Peking.

Well, it is too late now for theories since the journey is on, and anyway, it could be that the President's instinct to go to China, whatever the diplomatic doubts, whatever the political motives, whatever the dangers in Moscow, Tokyo, Saigon and the rest of Southeast Asia, was right. It is not quite fair of

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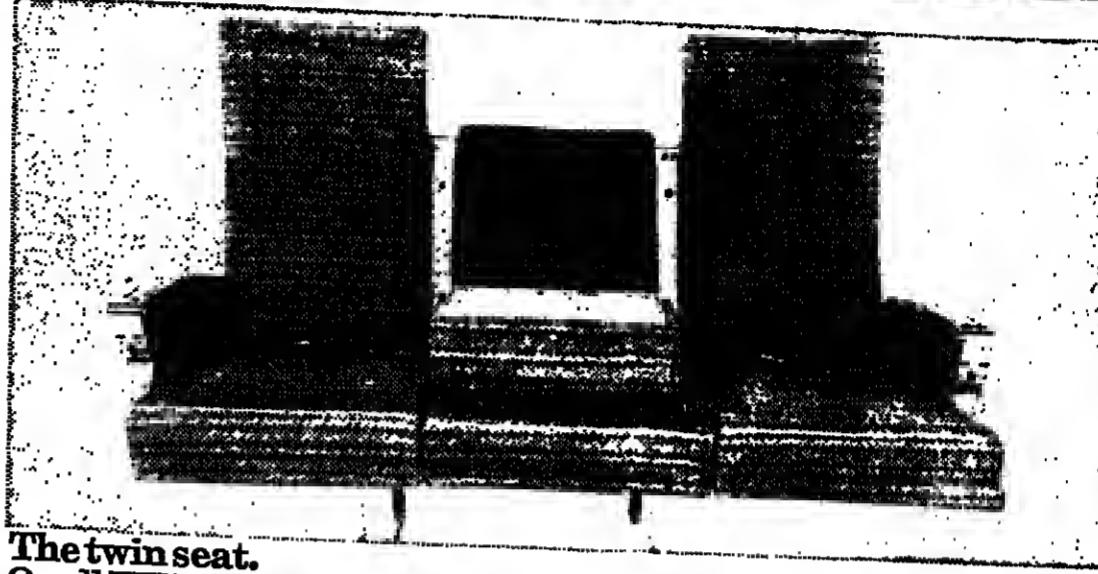
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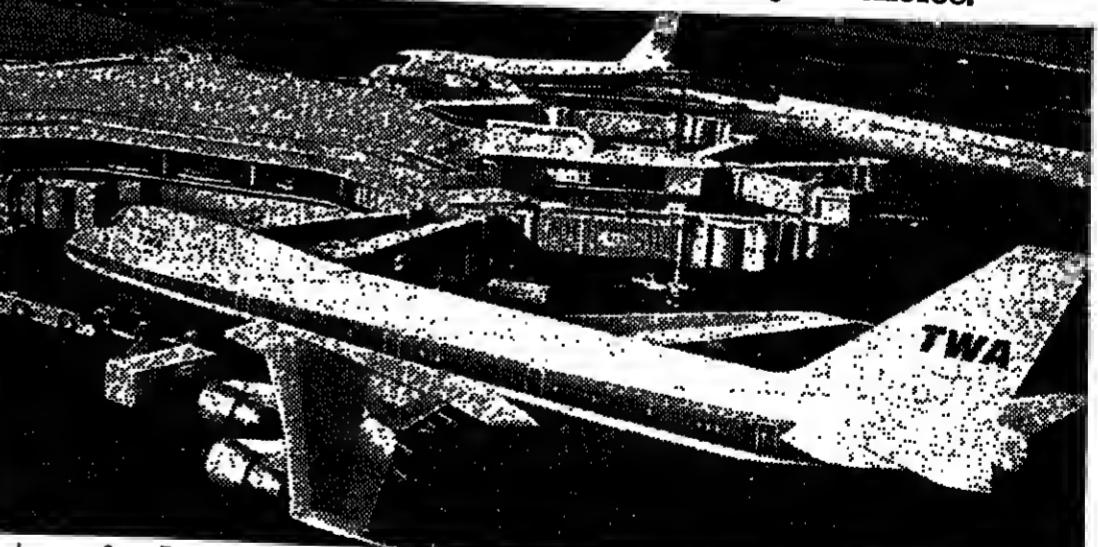
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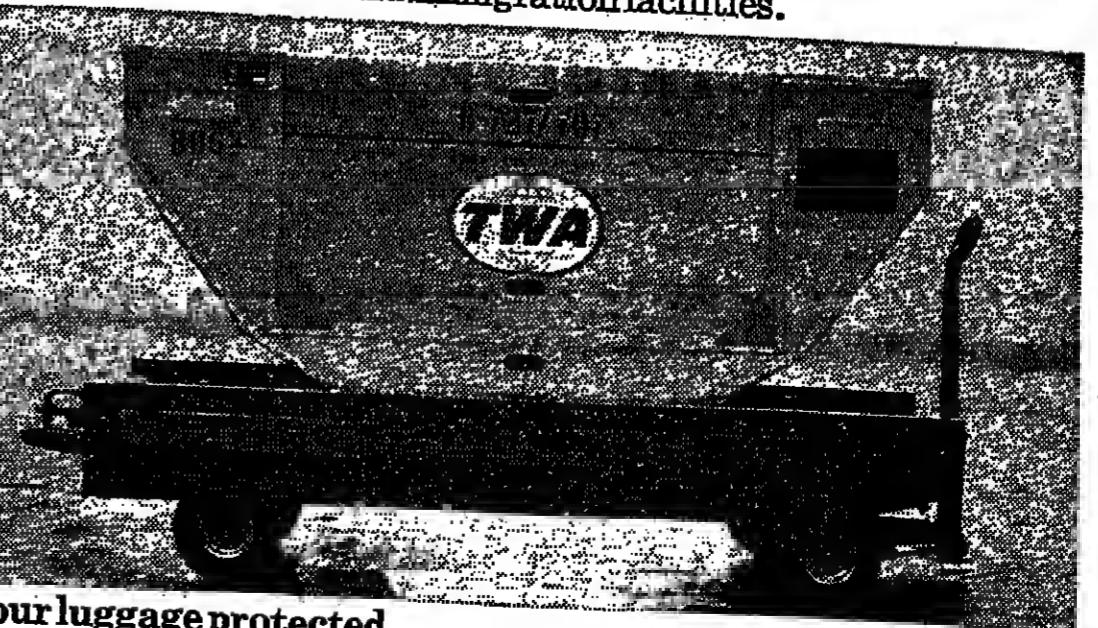
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The Fine Art of Making Pipes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Eugene Clay is a little old man with dust in his wrinkles, a beret on his head and the inner glow of someone who knows and loves what he is doing. For over 50 years, Mr. Clay has been making pipes "because they're beautiful," he said, "like sculptures."

Mr. Clay does not smoke them. He just tries them out. He is one of six artisans who work behind a glass pane at 15 Passage des Princes, Paris 2, putting the finishing touches on Sommer pipes. He and his colleagues are genuinely enamored of their work. They always draw a crowd of people who stop and watch in strange, silent fascination.

Sommer, with Dunhill, is among the last of the great pipemakers of the world and the only one left in Paris. The firm makes its pipes from scratch and by hand. Sommer has been in the same local since 1850. The carefully-preserved decor reeks of tradition with a rococo chandelier, smoothly-polished woodwork, gold medals and a wall of old leather drawers, crammed with pipes.

The firm now belongs to René Falvert, who took over in 1925 when all three Sommer brothers died without heirs. His wife, Jeanne, runs the business with pride and aplomb.

Almost Human

It does not take Mrs. Falvert long to dispel the ignorant notion that a pipe is a pipe is a pipe. After five minutes with her, you know that each one is different—they are almost human, except possibly better.

Pipes come in either briar or meerschaum. Mrs. Falvert explained. The cheapest costs 40 francs but Mrs. Falvert does not think much of that model. "We call it a 'box' (a stick)," she said, somewhat smugly. The most expensive ones are in the 2,000-franc range and are made of straight grain briar, the bowls streaked with impeccably parallel lines. "Very important," she pointed out. "Those make for very mellow smoking."

Great pipes come with pedigree, she added. A Sommer quality pipe has a tiny white rectangle set into the upper side of the stem. Classy enough, but the real beauties sour anywhere from one to four stars.

"A four-star," Mrs. Falvert said, "is the Rolls-Royce of pipes."

An Example

She produced a four-star example, made of meerschaum with an amber stem, which, Mrs. Falvert explained, has very luxurious and smooth feel. Ringed in gold, it costs 1,985 francs. When the stem is of fake amber, the price tumbles to 800 francs.

Another meerschaum pipe is even more expensive at 2,300 francs because it has a sculptured cock's spur clutching the bowl. The attraction is that, after the pipe is broken in, only the spur will turn a mellow ivory color, an exotic refinement that true pipe lovers will understand.

The plot, originally suggested by a story by Colette, concerns a famous star (the diva) who is wooed by a young man at a party. She remembers the loves of her youth and finally, deciding that enough is enough, reluctantly tells the young man to go.

Jurgen Rose's settings and costumes, inspired by the turn-of-the-century Austrian artist Gustav Klimt, place the action in the decadent world of Art Nouveau, chimerical and affectionate. The music, first an orchestrated version of Scriabin's Piano Sonata No. 9 and then his symphonic poem, which gives the ballet its name, comes from the same period and is perfectly matched, in its larger-than-life romanticism, to the decor and scenario.

The opening party is highly artificial with a huge bowl of incense burning and with the guests making mannered hand gestures and forming stylized groupings. When Fonteyn enters, looking slightly like Madame Butterfly, all the men pay court but are whisked away by their ladies, leaving her and Michael Coleman alone.

Coleman scarcely looks "the boy" he is described as in the program and is less contrasted with the other lovers than the sensitive-looking Egon Madam was in the original production.

Anthony Dowell would have been the Royal Ballet's most obvious choice for this part but it was apparently felt that he was already in danger of being overworked this season.

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FINANCE

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European Firms Weigh Close Aerospace Links

By John Fiehn

MUNICH, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ)—Major West European aerospace companies are discussing plans to merge into two large groups capable of competing with U.S. and Soviet aerospace giants, industry executives said today.

Closer collaboration of European industry in all major aerospace and high-technology projects is not only feasible but mandatory from a management-environment viewpoint.

Dollar Drops On European Money Marts

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The dollar was buffeted on European money markets today, reaching a post-realignment low in many centers.

Adding to its weakness was yesterday's report of a massive 1971 U.S. balance of payments deficit and today's comments by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally that a quick return to the dollar's convertibility was a remote possibility.

Neither report was surprising in the context of last year's currency crisis and official pronouncements following the Dec. 16 monetary realignment. But taken together, dealers said, they helped fuel a rush out of dollars.

Another depressing element was the Bundesbank's failure to provide any support for the dollar outside of a token \$5 million worth of purchases late in the day.

Some dealers thought the central bank was purposely staying out of the market in order to pressure Bonn officials into putting controls on German corporate borrowing abroad.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar was quoted within one pfennig of its 3.15 DM lowest allowable rate. Against the free French franc it was within eight centimes of its lowest legal limit. In Amsterdam, the dollar was also quoted within a shade of the mandatory intervention level.

Even in Britain, where the coal strike and its implications had caused the pound to weaken earlier this week, the pound rose to \$2.605 from yesterday's \$2.5935.

At the same time the price of gold, which had only recently retreated from its record \$69-an-ounce level a few weeks ago, advanced. The metal rose 30 cents an ounce in London to \$48.25 and was up 20 cents an ounce in Zurich at \$48.20.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 16 '72
Today Previous
Ster. 15 per £1. 2.605 2.5935
Belgian franc... 43.3025-3124 43.725-325
Deutsche mark... 3.163 3.180-60
Danish kroner... 6.9370-90 6.925-50
Escudo..... 27.14-15 27.12-17
Free Fr. Fr.... 5.075 5.0940-90
Guilder..... 3.1720-35 3.1722-35
Israeli pound... 4.29 4.30
Lira..... 586.40-60 587.30-70
Peseta... 65.92 65.91-02
schilling..... 25.00-12 23.17-19
Sw. krona... 4.7090-90 4.8025-35
Swiss franc... 3.8525-45 3.8615-35
Yen..... 303.85 304.05

New AT&T Chief

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—John D. Debutis, 58, has been elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. effective April 1, the company announced today. He succeeds H.I. Romnes, who is retiring.

Unlike the Bundesbank, Bonn

We are pleased to announce the following have joined our company

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Senior Research Analyst
Consumer Goods

C. James Walker III
Research Analyst
Consumer Goods and Services

Spencer Cleveland
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Bonn Gets Control of Shipbuilder**

West Germany's largest shipbuilding company has become a government-controlled concern. This results from the acquisition by the government-controlled Salzgitter company of the entire stock of Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW). Salzgitter previously held a 50 percent interest in HDW with the other half owned by Deutsche Werft, which is controlled by Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein and AEG-Telefunken, both of which have previously announced that they would relinquish their interest in HDW.

His views are shared by Allen H. Greenwood, deputy managing director of British Aircraft Corp. (BAC), who believes that British, French, German and Italian aerospace companies should be merged into two large corporations.

In a joint interview, both executives stressed that governments "more or less" are backing plans for closer collaboration.

No Single Company

Both officials reject the idea that existing European firms should be merged into one big giant.

"If we formed two units, each would be strong enough to compete with U.S. corporations," said Mr. Greenwood. "What's more, we need two units to remain competitive."

Since much of what keeps the industry busy both in civil and military sectors is based on government contracts and subsidies, it is only logical for the industry to offer governments the choice between European manufacturers rather than one giant unit and other non-European companies, they explained.

Neither Mr. Boekow nor Mr. Greenwood was ready to discuss which companies might team up.

However, a BAC-Aerospatiale-MBB-Aeritalia (a joint Fiat-Alfa Romeo unit) link on one side, and a merger of Hawker-Siddeley with VFW-Fokker and Dassault-Breguet appears to be one of the grand schemes under discussion.

"A variety of studies and calculations in this direction have been made by individual companies and are being discussed now," Mr. Boekow said.

Present Collaboration

Both men noted that all current candidates for mergers are already collaborating in major projects.

RAC and France's Aerospatiale are evenly sharing in developing and building the Concorde supersonic jetliner. MBB, VFW-Fokker, Aerospaciale collaborate in building the medium-range 250-seat A200B, the European airbus in which Hawker-Siddeley is an important subcontractor. RAC, MBB and Fiat are in the multi-role combat aircraft project.

Dassault-Breguet and BAC are equal partners in building the Jaguar interceptor for Britain and France. Fiat, Dassault-Breguet and the Spanish state-owned firm of CASA jointly build the Mercurio, a 150-seat medium range two-engine jetliner. BAC, MBB and Saab-Scania of Sweden have agreed to pool their research and development technology in the field of short take-off and landing (STOL) aircraft.

Main Power Plant in U.S. by 1980'**GM Said to Plan Family of Wankel Autos**

DETROIT, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—General Motors hopes to go into mass production of Wankel rotary engine cars in 1974, according to informed auto industry sources.

GM has a five-year licensing agreement with the European Wankel patent holders.

GM is developing a complete family of cars to use the Wankel, the sources say. All would have a front-wheel drive system patterned after that successfully used on the Oldsmobile Toronado and Cadillac Eldorado luxury cars GM makes.

One would be a small car—probably a version of the Chevrolet Vega. The sources say GM is also planning Wankel engine models for the other four GM car divisions—Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac.

An indication of GM's present intentions is perhaps provided by Dr. David E. Cole, an associate professor of engineering at the University of Michigan and son of GM's president, Edward N. Cole. The younger Cole says, "I wouldn't be surprised to see 500,000 rotary engines operating throughout the country by the

end of 1975, and by 1980 I wouldn't be surprised if it is the predominant power plant in the U.S."

GM is evidently out in front in development work on the Wankel. Ford, the only other U.S. firm with a Wankel license (actually held through its German subsidiary), challenges GM's reported success.

Executive vice-president William D. Ilness said he does not believe the Wankel will be produced in significant numbers by a U.S. firm by 1974.

Japan's Toyo Kogyo is already in mass production of Wankels for its Mazda line of cars.

The rotary engine is much smaller and has fewer parts than the conventional reciprocating engine used in present cars.

Overseas Profit Fall

DETROIT, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—GM disclosed in its annual report that overseas net income fell in

1971 despite record sales. It also said it plans to increase capital spending for 1972.

Overseas net income last year was \$103 million, down from \$118 million in 1970 and \$160 million in 1969. Sales overseas reached a record \$4.1 billion last year against \$3.7 billion in 1970 and \$3.4 billion in 1969.

GM said its capital spending budget will be about \$1.1 billion, up from \$1.012 billion in 1971, but still well short of its biggest spending year, 1966, when over \$1.3 billion was spent on capital outlays.

The company said about 80 percent of the 1972 spending will be in the United States, about the same percentage as in 1971.

The report said U.S. operations accounted for 79 percent of total sales, with overseas units accounting for 13 percent and Canadian operations 8 percent.

Spanish Egg Import Plot Could Hatch \$500,000 Fine

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ)—A New York businessman was charged with hatching plot to manipulate shell egg futures prices in a 49-count indictment filed against him by a federal grand jury. He faces maximum fines totaling half a million dollars if convicted on all counts.

John P. Bauer and Bauer International Corp., in which he is the sole shareholder, were charged with a scheme to have the news media publicize a purported arrangement to import from Spain 13 million dozen eggs which he exalted as having "a surprising low cholesterol content."

The alleged purpose of the news releases was to create publicity that would cause shell egg futures prices to decline on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

The defendant allegedly was trying to stave off a large loss he stood to suffer as a result of his short position in the market when shell egg prices were rising. His short position—selling contracts in hopes they could be closed out later by purchases at a lower price—was held during November and December, 1969, and January, 1970, to the next of the alleged misrepresentations to the media, the indictment charged.

Curtis J. Horster Inc., the public relations concern that prepared Bauer International's releases, would not comment directly. Mr. Horster said his firm prepared releases based on information Bauer provided. "What can I say?" Mr. Horster asked. "It's the same old story, right?" His firm dropped Bauer International as a client more than 1 1/2 years ago, Mr. Horster said.

Important Changes Seen**U.K. Merger Code Revised**

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—Far-reaching changes have been made in the City code on takeovers and mergers, the panel that administers the code said today.

It said the code has been modified in the light of the experience of the panel in handling documents relating to nearly 1,200 takeovers or mergers since 1968.

One of the changes requires directors who recommend the lower of two offers to justify their decision.

Directors who wish to make an irrevocable commitment to accept an offer that transfers effective control must consult the panel before doing so, another rule states.

In another change, the code says that a party making an offer and who buys shares above his offer price must increase the price of the offer to not less than the highest price paid for the shares so acquired.

The code also says that shareholders and their associates who buy shares in an offer situation in order to build up a holding to defeat the offer are entitled to do so.

The working party that drew up the changes in the code is

Imports Hit Steel Industry Upturn in U.S.**Bethlehem Chief Says Inflow Is Still Heavy**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18 (AP-DJ)—Imports are taking the snap out of the U.S. steel industry's projected recovery, Stewart S. Cort, Bethlehem Steel Corp. chairman, said today in explaining why steel shipments remain well below anticipated levels.

Shipments are inching up, he said, but the reason they are not more robust is due to continued heavy imports. Despite the West Coast dock strike, he said, January imports probably equalled the 1.8 million tons shipped into the country in December.

Delivery Shortfall

He echoed previous estimates that industry shipments in the first quarter will be only 21.5 million to 22 million tons, below the 24.4 million tons shipped in the 1971 quarter.

He said it is still "plausible" that total 1972 shipments will reach the 94-million-ton level he was predicting two months ago.

He said this figure, which represents an 8 percent growth from the 1971 level, is based on an anticipated decline in imports from last year's record 18.3 million tons to around 16 million tons.

However, that figure "will certainly be exceeded unless a new quota agreement is reached soon between the State Department and Japanese and European producers," Mr. Cort said.

The Japanese firms, which last year only slightly exceeded the quota called for under the agreement that expired Dec. 31, are said to be ready to sign a new accord limiting the growth of their exports to 2.5 percent a year.

But KEC producers, and especially France, which increased its U.S. shipments 8.4 percent last year, are still reluctant to set new voluntary limits, Mr. Cort said.

A meeting of European producers in Brussels next Tuesday may determine whether an agreement is possible this year, he said.

Company Reports

Alco Standard

First Quarter ... 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 146.2 145.6

Profit (millions)... 2.13 4.12

Per Share 0.18 0.37

KL Face Natural Gas

Fourth Quarter ... 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 267.65 255.31

Profit (millions)... 18.41 3.52

Per Share 0.61 0.07

Indicated

Year Revenue (millions)... 1,020.2 925.3

Profit (millions)... 57.0 32.76

Per Share 1.26 1.04

—Retained

Kellogg

Fourth Quarter ... 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 134.5 145.2

Profit (millions)... 12.72 11.17

Per Share 0.38 0.31

—Indicated

Year Revenue (millions)... 577.1 614.6

Profit (millions)... 55.46 49.59

Per Share 1.51 1.37

Whirlpool

Fourth Quarter ... 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 202.1 235.3

Profit (millions)... 19.0 9.89

Per Share 0.84 0.84

—Indicated

Year Revenue (millions)... 1,274.5 1,195.8

Profit (millions)... 50.39 35.52

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It's something different.
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And a touch lighter.
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Continental Bank S.A.

Cosmos Bank (Overseas)

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Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Crédit Suisse (Bahamas)

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Deutsche Girozentrale

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Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Hill Samuel & Co.

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Kitat & Aitken

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Kreditbank N.V.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kohn, Loeb & Co. International

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company

Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.

Lehman Brothers

Reinhold

Lloyds & Sons International Bank

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Merck, Knick & Co.

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B. Metzler & Sohn & Co. Model, Roland & Co., Inc.

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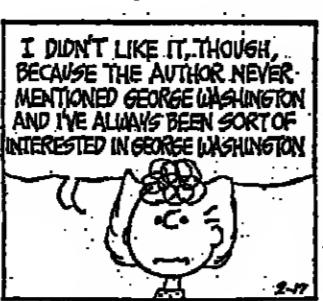
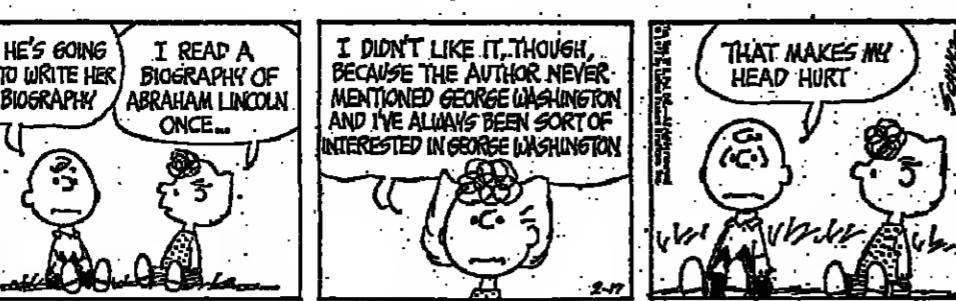
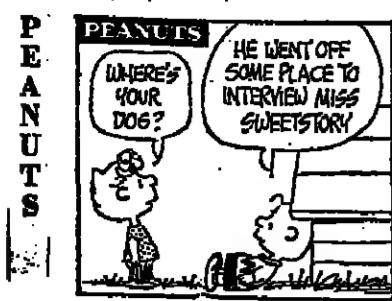
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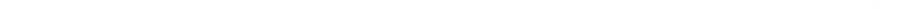
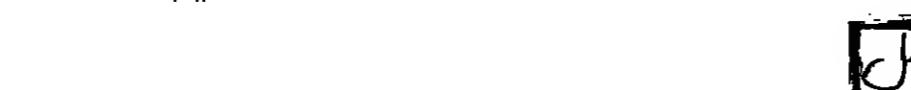
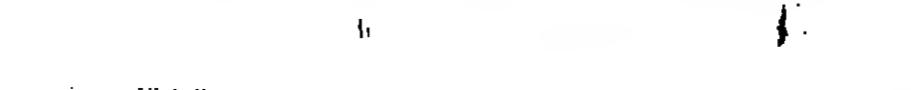
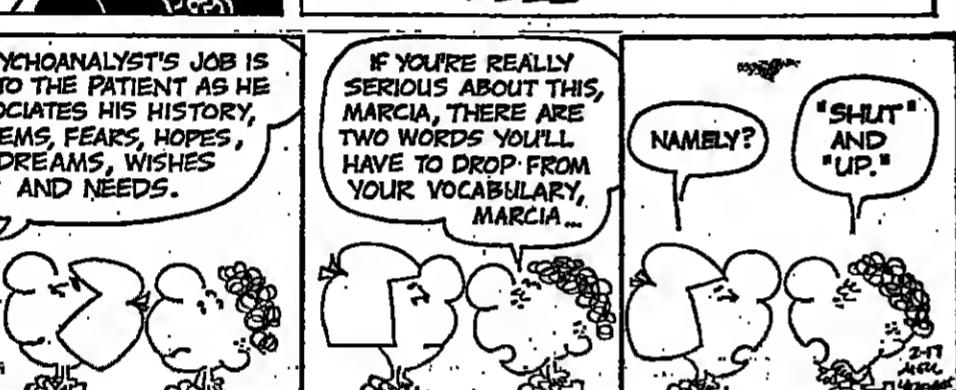
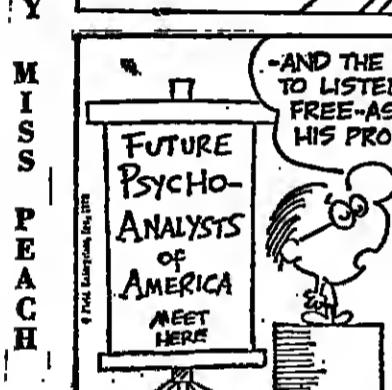
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BLONDIE



To 23 Straight**Bruins Win to Extend Home Unbeaten Streak**

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Defenseman Bobby Orr set up four of five first period goals by Boston last night and the Bruins went to a 6-3 National Hockey League victory over the California Golden Seals. The victory was Boston's 23rd straight at home, five short of the record set by the Montreal Canadiens.

Four different scorers gave the Bruins their five first-period advantage, with Orr setting the pace by boosting his season assist total to 62, high in the league.

Stilwell Tops Ashe; Laver, Rosewall Win

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Britain's Graham Stilwell swept unseeded Arthur Ashe of glam 64, 6-4 in the first round of the \$50,000 World Championship Tennis tournament here yesterday.

Ash lost his service in the opening game of the match and the Briton held serve to take the set. The second and decisive service break came in the ninth game of the second set.

"I should stay away from Canada," said Ashe, recalling his first-round defeat in the Canadian Open last year and a second-round loss at Quebec City.

Australians Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall scored convincing victories. Laver, top seeded, beat New Zealand's Brian Fairlie 6-4, 6-4 and Rosewall coasted to a 6-4, 2 victory over fellow-countryman Phil Dent. Fifth-seeded Bob仗 of Los Angeles beat Australia's Terry Addison, 6-2, 7-6.

Tiriac Upset

From Wire Dispatches
SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 16—Harold Solomon of Silver Spring, Md., a sophomore at Rice University, upset Romanian Davis up star Ion Tiriac, 1-6, 7-6, 6-1, last night in the second round of the National Indoor Open tennis championships.

Tiriac's Davis Cup teammate, top-seeded foreign entry Ilie Nastase, swept past Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 6-4, 6-1.

Andres Gimeno of Spain, the No. 2 foreign seed who won the title in Los Angeles, had his scheduled second-round match against Haroon Rahim of Pakistan postponed until tonight.

Nastase, 1970 winner of the tournament, was a late arrival here after a transcontinental trip. He lost the first game to Ramires in a double fault before settling down to beat the 18-year-old southern California freshman and 75 junior champion.

Nastase, who played in the doubles finals at the May company international in Los Angeles Monday night, was the only seeded player to see action today.

Jim Osborne and Jim McNamee, winners of the doubles title in Los Angeles, also jumped into action after a long flight.

Osborne eliminated Omany Parham of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3. McNamee lost to Jaime Filol of the 6-2, 6-3. Both were first-round matches.

In afternoon play, Vladimir Smirnov, a surprise semifinalist at year, defeated Erik Van den of Los Angeles, 6-1, 7-6. He Czechoslovak, 20, used his young service to sweep the point tie-breaker in the second set, 6-5.

baseball Honors Brooks Robinson for Character

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Brooks Robinson, veteran third baseman for the Baltimore Orioles, has been honored as "the year who best typifies the game of baseball" at an awards ceremony presided over by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Robinson was one of four finalists for the award, which was based on by major league executives and members of the press.

Harmon Killebrew of the Minnesota Twins, Eddie Banks of the Chicago Cubs and Al Kaline of Detroit Tigers were the other alists.

lets Sign Seaver or \$120,000

PT. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 16 (AP)—Pitcher Tom Seaver has signed a contract with the New York Mets for a reported \$120,000, general manager Bob Schaffing today.

The contract makes Seaver, 27, highest paid player in New York baseball history and the longest man ever to hit the 6,000 plateau in baseball.

Seaver, with a 20-10 win-loss record and 1.76 earned-run average last season, reportedly got \$100,000 in 1971.

Eastern Division

PITTSBURGH PIRATES
Led by nine games at mid-season, clinched on Sept. 23, beat the Giants in the playoff in

Sunday, February 20

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WRONG PICTURE—Cleveland's Dave Sorenson, left, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of Milwaukee react to watch ball both players have just missed grabbing.

Celtics Defeat Trail Blazers As Cowens Paces Surge in 3d

PORLAND, Ore., Feb. 16 (UPI)—Dave Cowens led a fourth-quarter Boston rally that lifted the Celtics to a 111-104 National Basketball Association victory over the Portland Trail Blazers last night.

Cowens, playing with four fouls, scored nine of his 21 points in the final period, including five straight, as the Celtics put together a nine-point string that broke the game open.

It was Boston's 10th victory in its last 11 games.

Hawkey collected 31 points and 10 rebounds as the Celtics outrebounded Portland, 48-47.

It was the third straight loss for the Blazers and their fourth in a row to the Celtics this season. Rookie Sidney Wicks tossed in 30 points for the losers.

Warriors 103, Braves 100
Cazzie Russell and Jeff Mull-

Wicks 103, Hawks 98

Jack Marin scored 39 points as the Baltimore Bullets snapped an eight-game losing streak by downing Houston, 113-102.

Lakers 125, Royals 118

Gail Goodrich and Jerry West combined for 57 points and reserve Pat Riley added a career high 27 to lead Los Angeles to a 125-118 victory over Cincinnati.

Hawks 112, Pistons 105

David Lawyer had 43 points as Biscayne College of Florida upset LaSalle, 103-93, and Tim Hughes' 17 points helped Wisconsin defeat Purdue, 84-85. Rick Williams scored 32 points as Iowa defeated Illinois, 87-84, in overtime, and Terry Benten's 25 points helped Wichita State beat Loyola (Chi.), 86-84. Vinimil Romarree scored 23 points, including a pair of free throws with 8 seconds left, as Rutgers edged Army, 73-72.

Elsewhere, John Brown scored 33 points to pace Missouri to an 80-65 rout of Nebraska and first-place in the Big Eight Conference; Nick Hitzig's eight-foot shot as the buzzer sounded lifted DePaul to a 74-72 triumph over Northwestern, and David Hall came off the bench to score 20 points and lead Kansas City to a 78-68 victory over Evansville.

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Art Buchwald

'Elitist' Press Corps

WASHINGTON. — Whether President Nixon planned it or not, his trip to China has created an elite White House press corps that has split the correspondents in Washington asunder.

By choosing 87 TV commentators, technicians, newspapermen and columnists out of 2,000 applicants, Mr. Nixon has conferred the nearest thing to knighthood on the correspondents making the trip.

For the past Buchwald week the White House press room has been divided between those who got their chakra shots and those who didn't.

"The Red China Lobby," as they are bitterly referred to by newspapermen who aren't going, were easy to identify because they kept waving the "Little Red Books" of Mao Tse-tung during last week's press briefings.

They also could be found in the Executive Office Building cafeteria eating their chili and beans with chopsticks.

In fairness to the Red China Lobby Crowd, they tried to keep a low profile from the list of those who would accompany President Nixon was posted. Many went out of their way to be nice to those who hadn't been chosen.

Finns Ban Film Based on Novel By Solzhenitsyn

Helsinki, Feb. 16 (UPI). — A film based on Nobel Prize winner Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's novel "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" has been banned in Finland for fear it could damage Finnish-Soviet relations.

Paavo Tuomari, deputy head of Finnish film censorship, said the decision to ban the American-Norwegian coproduction was taken after three weeks of deliberation and that it was decided that showing the film was not compatible with Finland's neutrality.

"Although it is a film of high artistic quality, it is biased and could cause irritation," Mr. Tuomari said.

The film, like the book, tells about the life of a dissenter, Ivan Denisovich, in one of Stalin's prison camps.

Finnish author and film producer Jorma Donner, who imported the film, said he will ask the state film-review board to lift the ban and if he fails will appeal the decision to the highest administrative court.

One of them gave out free fortune cookies during Henry Kissinger's briefings. Another served jasmine tea during a poker game in the lounge. Others handed out bowls of rice to their news-hungry fellow correspondents.

But despite this outward display of friendship, there was a feeling on the part of those who weren't going with President Nixon that the Red China Lobby Crowd was patronizing them.

There was nothing anyone could put his finger on, but there were little things that added up. One correspondent who was making the trip refused to take off his quilted Mao jacket in the press room. Another had his name in Chinese plastered on his portable typewriter, and still another kept referring to those who weren't going as "counter-revolutionaries."

Adding insult to injury, the 87 elitists did exercises every morning in front of a portrait of Mao on the White House lawn. This was followed by a 10-mile swim down the Potomac, where they shouted slogans of support for the Cultural Revolution.

As if this weren't enough some of the Red China Lobby Crowd started to confess their sins publicly in front of Ron Ziegler and asked to be sent to state farms after their trip so they could be "rehabilitated."

One White House correspondent who had been turned down said, "I don't give a damn how the elitists behave now. But it's when they come back from the trip that they'll be insufferable. After eight days in China they'll all be experts, and God help us when they start spinning their tales of what happened to them when they visited a tire factory in Peking."

Another disgruntled White House correspondent said, "I can just hear future White House briefings when every question by the elitists will be preceded by 'Ron, when Chou En-lai told us . . . or, 'As you recall, Ron, you denied in Shanghai . . .'"

It is obvious that the White House press room will never be the same again. By making his trip to China, Mr. Nixon has been able to destroy the morale of the press corps forever. Using divide-and-conquer tactics, he has managed to turn brother correspondent against brother.

When the elitists return from their trip and start talking down to those who didn't go, there could be a lot of blood spilled on the White House press lounge floor. The President may not have resolved his diplomatic problems by going to Peking, but he has put the men covering him at the White House in disarray and that, as Vice-President Agnew would agree, is worth all the tea in China.



A herd of Swiss cows grazing before the Grand Palais in Paris. The work of Samuel Buri, they are part of an exhibition of Swiss art, which will open there Friday.

31 BC—First Recorded Date in New World Confirmed

By Donald Sanders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP). — A chance find by a farmer in Mexico of a fragment of a large stone monument has confirmed the oldest recorded date in the New World.

It matches perfectly a broken stela uncovered by archaeologist Matthew W. Stirling while on an expedition at the same site in 1928 for the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution.

The date is equivalent to 31 BC. The missing fragment of the Olmec stone monument was unearthed near the small village of Tres Zapotes in the state of Veracruz. It delighted Mr. Stirling, now a research associate at the Smithsonian and an adviser to the National Geographic Society.

"There was always a little doubt," Mr. Stirling said. "This new fragment demonstrates beyond any question that our original date reading was correct and the stela predicated the Mayas."

Dr. Stirling said that diggings down to 34 feet revealed ruins of 14 prehistoric Indian villages, stacked in layer-cake fashion and separated by a layer of soil.

While man is thought to have lived in the area for 9,000 years, the first written record dates from AD 1674. Dr. Stirling thinks that the excavations may show that the population center of the continent was south of the Great Lakes in the area surrounding the confluence of the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The piece which Mr. Stirling found in 1928 is the bottom part of the monument bearing a series of bars and dots. He predicted then that if the missing part were ever found it would have a bar and two dots. The farmer's find proved him right. In the Olmec calendar a bar stood for five and a dot for one.

Local authorities had locked the artifact in a cell for safe-keeping and guarded it jealously.

The mystery of this ancient

jigsaw was pieced together by Dr. Michael D. Coe, a Yale University expert on the Olmecs, with the geographic announcement said. Mr. Stirling's finding is on display at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City.

At last report the fragment still was there, the National Geographic announced said. Mr. Stirling's finding is on display at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City.

The Olmecs appeared about 1200 BC when their religious centers—the first that archaeologists know of in Middle America—began rising like the cathedral towns of medieval Europe. They chiseled colossal helmeted heads, some weighing as much as 20 tons.

Virtually nothing is known of the origin of the Olmecs, their language or ultimate fate. Their civilization came to an inexplicable end before the birth of Christ.

The opposite side of the monument with the 31 BC date shows the face of a fierce monster with an ornate headdress common in Olmec sculpture.

Since there were no metal tools in the area at the time, the carving must have been done with stone, and perhaps bamboo instruments. Sand may have been used as an abrasive.

Prehistoric Population Center May Have Been in the Midwest

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP). — Excavations near a small Illinois town may show that the largest concentrations of prehistoric people in North America lived in the Middle West, an archaeologist says.

Dr. Stuart Stroever, of Northwestern University, heads a group of scientists and students who have been digging near Kampsville, near the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

Dr. Stroever said that diggings down to 34 feet revealed ruins of 14 prehistoric Indian villages, stacked in layer-cake fashion and separated by a layer of soil.

While man is thought to have lived in the area for 9,000 years, the first written record dates from AD 1674. Dr. Stroever thinks that the excavations may show that the population center of the continent was south of the Great Lakes in the area surrounding the confluence of the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

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